

Part I (choose the single best answer)

1. A 52 year-old dentist comes to your office complaining of severe bilateral buttock cramps and thigh fatigue during walking and recent onset of impotence. The most likely diagnosis is:
 - a. lumbosacral disc problem
 - b. multiple sclerosis
 - c. Leriche syndrome
 - d. metastatic carcinoma of the spine
2. Prolonged vomiting is associated with what electrolyte abnormality?
 - a. hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
 - b. hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
 - c. hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis
 - d. hyperkalemia
3. All of the following can result in acute ischemia, **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Embolism originating from the heart with chronic atrial fibrillation.
 - b. Acute hemolysis of RBCs in a patient with known Spherocytosis.
 - c. Thrombosis of a diseased artery on top of chronic lower limb ischemia.
 - d. Fracture of bones with injury to nearby arteries.
4. Six days following a hemicolectomy for colorectal carcinoma, a 54year-old woman experiences calf pain unilaterally. On physical examination, the affected side has a greater diameter than the other, and there is tenderness on palpation. Which of the following investigations would be the next step:
 - a. Venogram
 - b. Compression venous Doppler flow studies.
 - c. X-ray of the affected leg
 - d. Ventilation/perfusion scan
5. Tension pneumothorax is best diagnosed with:
 - a. CT scan
 - b. Chest x-ray
 - c. Watch and wait
 - d. Clinical examination.
6. Which of the following is NOT a cause of major lower gastrointestinal hemorrhage?
 - a. Diverticulitis
 - b. Angiodysplasia
 - c. Aorto-enteric fistula
 - d. None of the above
7. in hyper-parathyroidism, all are true **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Results from single or multiple adenomas.
 - b. Associated with multiple bone cysts.
 - c. Can present with renal stones.
 - d. Can be cured by using anti-hyper-parathyroid hormone drugs.
8. Bowel strangulation is an example of:
 - a. Dry gangrene.
 - b. Moist gangrene.
 - c. Mixture of above.
 - d. None of the above.

9. Which of the following is NOT a classic finding in patient with raised intracranial pressure?
- headache with nausea and vomiting
 - respiratory changes
 - increased blood pressure
 - tachycardia
10. Signs of fracture of anterior cranial fossa do NOT include:
- Epistaxis.
 - Cerebrospinal rhinorrhea.
 - sub-conjunctival hemorrhage.
 - Bleeding from the ear.
11. What is the typical appearance of an acute subdural hematoma on non-contrast CT?
- Diffuse intra-parenchymal hypodense mass
 - hyperdense biconvex mass
 - hypodense intraventricular mass
 - hyperdense concave mass
12. Breast mouse refers to:
- Fibroadenosis.
 - Hard fibroadenoma.
 - Galactoceles.
 - All of the above.
13. Wound healing by secondary intention takes place in all the following EXCEPT:
- When the wound edges are brought together.
 - When the wound becomes infected.
 - When there is non-repairable skin loss.
 - When the wound edges break apart
14. Regarding crush syndrome all the following are true EXCEPT:
- May lead to renal failure.
 - May lead to hypokalemia.
 - Myoglobin produces dark amber urine.
 - Alkalization of urine may reduce precipitation of myoglobin in renal tubules.
15. Regarding transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder, all are true, EXCEPT:
- Smoking, aniline dyes & Cyclophosphamide increase the incidence.
 - Commonly causes microscopic and macroscopic hematuria.
 - Is best diagnosed by cystoscopy and biopsy.
 - Superficial bladder cancers are usually high grade and have a poorer prognosis.
16. Regarding unilateral incompletely descended testes, all the following are true EXCEPT:
- Occurs more often in premature than full term babies.
 - The majority descend in the first year.
 - Should ideally be operated upon between 6 and 7 years.
 - Associated with increased risk of testicular malignancy.
17. Signs and symptoms of hemolytic transfusion reactions include:
- Hypothermia
 - Hypertension
 - Polyuria
 - Abnormal bleeding

18. Signs and symptoms associated with early sepsis include :
- Decreased cardiac output
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Increased arteriovenous oxygen difference
 - Cutaneous vasodilatation
19. Compensatory mechanisms during acute hemorrhage include:
- Decreased cerebral and coronary blood flow
 - Decreased myocardial contractility
 - Renal and splanchnic vasodilatation
 - Increased respiratory rate
20. Central venous pressure (CVP) may be decreased by
- Pulmonary embolism
 - Hypervolemia
 - Pneumothorax
 - Gram-negative sepsis
21. Treatment for clostridial myonecrosis (gas gangrene) includes which of the following measures?
- Administration of Antitoxin
 - Wide debridement
 - Administration of hyperbaric oxygen
 - Early closure of tissue defects
22. Management of leukoplakia of the oral cavity includes all the following EXCEPT:
- Strict oral hygiene
 - Avoidance of alcohol and tobacco
 - Low-dose radiation therapy
 - Ascertaining that dentures fit properly
23. Complications of ulcerative colitis include:
- Colon cancer.
 - Toxic megacolon.
 - Severe bleeding.
 - All of the above.
24. A 25-year-old woman arrives in the emergency room following an automobile accident. She is acutely dyspneic with a respiratory rate of 60 breaths/min, breath sounds are markedly diminished on the right side. The first step in managing the patient should be to
- Take a chest x-ray
 - Draw arterial blood for blood gas determination
 - Decompress the right pleural space
 - Perform pericardiocentesis
25. The best treatment of hemothorax 500cc or more of blood in the pleural space is:
- Closed thoracostomy and tube drainage.
 - Thoracotomy and ligation of bleeding vessel (s).
 - Wait and watch.
 - Transfusion of fresh blood.
26. Regarding cystic hygroma all are true EXCEPT:
- Develops from jugular lymph sacs.
 - Brilliantly translucent.
 - Typically occupies the middle third of neck.
 - Enlarges when the child cries.

27. True statement about discharge from the nipple include:
- Intermittent thin or milky discharge can be physiologic
 - Bloody discharge is indicative of an underlying malignancy
 - Galactorrhea is indicative of an underlying malignancy
 - Pathologic discharge is usually bilateral
28. Concerning Hirschsprung's disease all the following are true EXCEPT:
- initially treated by colostomy
 - Best diagnosed in the newborn period by rectal biopsy.
 - characterized by congenital absence of ganglion cells in the rectum or rectosigmoid junction.
 - associated with a high incidence of genitourinary tract anomalies
29. Regarding echinococcal liver cysts
- A large cyst should be treated by percutaneous aspiration of its contents.
 - Medical treatment with albendazole usually replaces the need for surgical drainage.
 - Leakage of cyst fluid puts the patient at risk for anaphylactic reaction.
 - Coexistent extra-hepatic cysts are uncommon.
30. Which statement concerning cholangitis is correct?
- The most common infecting organism is Staphylococcus aureus
 - The diagnosis is suggested by the Charcot triad
 - The disease occurs primarily in young patients.
 - Cholecystectomy is the procedure of choice in affected patients
31. The most common initial manifestation of increasing intracranial pressure in the victim of head trauma is
- Change in level of consciousness
 - Ipsilateral (side of hemorrhage) pupillary dilation
 - Contralateral pupillary dilation
 - Hemiparesis
32. A 45-year-old woman is explored for a perforated duodenal ulcer 24 h after onset of symptoms. The procedure of choice is
- Simple closure with omental patch
 - Truncal vagotomy and pyloroplasty
 - Antrectomy and truncal vagotomy
 - Highly selective vagotomy
33. If diagnosis of bleeding esophageal varices is made. Appropriate initial therapy would be:
- Endoscopic sclerotherapy
 - Emergency porto-caval shunt
 - Emergency esophageal transection
 - Esophageal balloon tamponade
34. Crohn's disease should be suspected in presence of:
- Perianal fistula.
 - Recurrent intestinal obstruction.
 - Recurrent right iliac fossa pain.
 - All of the above

35. Which of the following organisms is most closely associated with gastric and duodenal ulcer disease?
- Campylobacter
 - Cytomegalovirus
 - Helicobacter
 - Yersinia enterocolitica
36. Seminoma is characterized by all the following EXCEPT:
- It is the most common type of testicular cancer
 - Metastases to liver and bone are frequently found
 - It responds to radiation.
 - Common presentation is that of a painless lump that does not transilluminate.
37. Genitourinary tuberculosis is characterized by all the following EXCEPT:
- Microscopic hematuria
 - Pyuria without bacteriuria
 - Causes focal caseation necrosis of the kidney
 - It is a primary form of TB
38. False regarding Meckel's diverticulum is:
- Located 60 cm from the duodenojejunal junction valve.
 - Arise from the antimesenteric border.
 - A cause of intussusception.
 - May contain gastric and pancreatic tissue.
39. Carcinoma of the upper third of the rectum is treated by:
- Anterior resection.
 - Abdomino-perineal resection.
 - Radiotherapy alone.
 - Chemotherapy and radiotherapy.
40. The most common form of anorectal abscess is:
- Perianal.
 - Ischiorectal.
 - Submuocus.
 - Pelvirectal.
41. The most commonly used imaging method for diagnosis of acute cholecystitis is:
- CT of the abdomen.
 - Ultrasonography of the gallbladder.
 - Oral cholecystogram.
 - Radionuclide (HIDA) scan of the gallbladder.
42. Hodgkin's disease is a malignant lymphoma with four histologic subtypes. Which of the following is not one of the subtypes?
- Lymphocyte predominance.
 - Nodular sclerosis.
 - Mixed cellularity.
 - Leukocyte-lymphocyte dominance.
43. Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) causes all of the following , EXCEPT:
- Activation of thyroid follicular cells
 - Increased iodide trapping in thyroid follicles
 - Increased thyroglobulin synthesis
 - Increased released of calcitonin.

44. Which statement is wrong concerning clostridium tetani:
- Is a Gram negative bacillus.
 - Has a drum stick appearance.
 - Is strict anaerobe.
 - Produces highly resistant spores.
45. Pelvic fractures are most commonly associated with visceral injury to which of the following :
- Prostatic urethra
 - Urinary bladder
 - Ureter
 - Uterus.
46. Which of the following is significantly changed if an isotonic salt solution is added or lost from the body?
- Extracellular compartment.
 - Intracellular compartment
 - Both intra & extracellular.
 - Interstitial compartment only.
47. Regarding Warthin's tumour (adenolymphoma) of the parotid gland all are true, EXCEPT:
- Is a malignant neoplasms
 - Is a frequently cystic
 - Can be bilateral
 - Produces HOT spots in a TC⁹⁹ pertechnetate scan.
48. Regarding peri-anal abscesses all are true EXCEPT:
- Staphylococcus aureus is the commonest organism isolated
 - Usually starts at one of the anal glands
 - If not managed properly results in peri-anal fistula
 - Maybe an extension from diverticular abscess.
49. If a patient presented with enlarged cervical nodes. You need to do all of the following EXCEPT:
- Examine the mouth , pharynx and nose
 - Examine the abdomen
 - Examine the breast
 - Reassure the patient and give a course of antibiotics.
50. Regarding hepatocellular carcinoma all are true, EXCEPT:
- May complicate hepatitis A infections
 - May present with rupture and peritoneal bleeding
 - Alfa fetoprotein is a useful tumor marker
 - Liver transplantation is an option for treatment in some cases.
51. Features of neuroblastoma include all of the following , EXCEPT:
- Arises from adrenal cortex
 - Most cases seen below the age of five years
 - Main presentation is abdominal swelling
 - Wilm's tumor is an important differential diagnosis.
52. In blunt renal trauma , all are true , EXCEPT:
- Frank haematuria should be investigated with an intravenous urogram or contrast CT once the patient has been resuscitated.
 - Most injuries are contusions or minor parenchymal tears that can be treated conservatively.
 - Injuries associated with large expanding hematomas should usually be explored by laparotomy
 - Absence of blood in the urine excludes any renal injury.

53. The cause of post haemorrhoidectomy urinary retention in young man is:
- Nerve injury
 - Pain
 - Cancer prostate
 - Bladder outflow obstruction
54. Donated blood is routinely screened for all of the following infections EXCEPT:
- Hepatitis B.
 - HIV.
 - Cytomagalo virus.
 - Syphilis.
55. Depressed fractures of the skull are characterized by the following EXCEPT:
- Are often compound.
 - May involve the base of the skull.
 - May be associated with profuse bleeding, leakage of CSF or protrusion of brain matter.
 - Always require urgent operation.
56. A 50-year-old woman is being evaluated for right flank pain she has a history of calcium oxalate renal calculi. An IVP shows a 1-cm none obstructing stone in the right renal pelvis. The treatment of choice is:
- Open surgical removal.
 - Per-cutaneous nephrolithotomy.
 - Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy (ESWL).
 - Ureteroscopic laser disintegration.
57. Regarding renal cell carcinoma all are true EXCEPT:
- Arises from the distal convoluted tubule of the kidney
 - Presents with hematuria, loin pain and a mass in 10% of patients
 - Spread occurs into renal vein and inferior vena cava.
 - Should be treated with a radical nephrectomy
58. Localized carcinoma of the prostate is BEST treated by which of the following modalities:
- Bilateral orchiectomy.
 - Orchiectomy followed by estrogens.
 - Radical prostatectomy.
 - Transurethral resection of the prostate.
59. A 12-year-old boy presents with pain in his lower limb. Plain X-ray shows a sunburst appearance with bone destruction, soft tissue mass and new bone formation of the metaphysis of the femur. The most probable diagnosis is:
- Osteoma.
 - Osteosarcoma.
 - Ewing's sarcoma.
 - Osteoid osteoma.
60. A 43-year-old woman undergoes open cholecystectomy. Intraoperative cholangiogram revealed multiple stones in the CBD. Exploration of the CBD was performed to extract gallstones. The CBD was drained with a 18 T-tube After 10 days, a T-tube cholangiogram reveals a retained CBD stone. What is the commonest method of treatment?
- laparotomy and CBD exploration
 - Irrigation of the bile duct through the T-tube.
 - Extraction of the stone through the tract created by the T-tube (after 6 weeks)
 - ERCP & stone extraction.

61. Regarding acute extradural haematoma all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Patients usually have ipsilateral pupillary dilatation
 - b- Patients usually have contralateral hemiplegia.
 - c- CT demonstrates a crescent-shaped lesion, with a concave surface away from the skull.
 - d- Bleeding can be from arterial or venous sources
62. Regarding triage in trauma management all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Sorting patients according to severity of injury and available medical care
 - b- Sorting patients according to age.
 - c- If the number of casualties exceeds facilities, critically injured patients most likely to survive are treated first.
 - d- The triage system classifies patients into 4 major categories designated by colours.
63. Potassium deficiency should be suspected:
- a- In cases of paralytic ileus.
 - b- When the patient's reflexes are exaggerated.
 - c- If there is an increase in height and peaking of the T waves of an ECG.
 - d- In acidosis.
64. Regarding fresh frozen plasma all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Contains Factor VIII and fibrinogen.
 - b- Is used in treatment of DIC.
 - c- Is used for reversal of warfarin.
 - d- Is prepared from pooled donation
65. In non-Hodgkin's lymphoma:
- a- It is more localized at the time of presentation than Hodgkin's disease
 - b- Serum lactate dehydrogenase is a prognostic factor.
 - c- Few patients have bone marrow involvement.
 - d- The colon is the most common extra-nodal site of presentation.
66. Regarding primary gastrointestinal lymphoma all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Is usually of non-Hodgkin's type.
 - b- Primary gastrointestinal lymphoma is rare but is the most common extra-nodal presentation of the disease
 - c- Is usually of low grade.
 - d- CT provides a better overall assessment of the disease stage.
67. Breast conservation surgery is usually contraindicated in all the following EXCEPT:
- a- Axillary nodes are palpable.
 - b- The patient refuses radiotherapy.
 - c- There is extensive DCIS (ductal carcinoma in situ)
 - d- Tumor size is greater than 4cm in average size breast.
68. Regarding Paget's disease of the nipple all are true EXCEPT:
- a- May be initially confused with eczema.
 - b- Is frequently bilateral.
 - c- It indicates an underlying intra-ductal carcinoma.
 - d- Characterized by presence of Paget's cells.

69. Regarding acute acalculous cholecystitis all are true EXCEPT:
- a- It is caused by splanchnic ischemia.
 - b- May be treated by percutaneous cholecystostomy.
 - c- Is usually caused by clostridium infection
 - d- It carries a higher mortality rate than calculous cholecystitis.
70. Regarding Common bile duct calculi all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Are found in over 10% of patients undergoing cholecystectomy.
 - b- Can present with Charcot's triad.
 - c- Are best treated by ERCP, sphincterotomy and balloon clearance.
 - d- If removed by open exploration of CBD, T-tube can safely be removed after 5 days.
71. Carcinoid tumours of the gastrointestinal tract are characterized by all the following are true EXCEPT:
- a- Are most commonly located in the appendix.
 - b- Are usually malignant.
 - c- Develops from enterochromaffin cells.
 - d- Associated with increase in 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5HIAA) in urine.
72. Regarding Diverticular disease of the colon all the following are true EXCEPT:
- a- Is more common in the tropics.
 - b- Increases in incidence with advancing age.
 - c- Is associated with hypertrophied muscle in the sigmoid colon.
 - d- Does not affect the rectum.
73. Regarding total thyroidectomy all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Is indicated for papillary carcinoma.
 - b- Is indicated for medullary carcinoma.
 - c- Is often impossible for anaplastic carcinoma.
 - d- It carries the same incidence of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury as subtotal thyroidectomy.
74. Regarding primary hyper-parathyroidism all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Adenoma is the commonest cause of hyperparathyroidism.
 - b- Multiple adenomas may be found in small percentage of cases.
 - c- Carcinoma is a rare cause of hyperparathyroidism
 - d- CT scan is the best way of preoperative localization of parathyroid adenoma.
75. Regarding Cancer of the tongue all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Is usually an adenocarcinoma.
 - b- Is more common in males.
 - c- Most commonly presents as an indolent ulcer.
 - d- Metastasizes via the lymphatics at an early stage of the disease.
76. Regarding Carcinoma of the lip all are true EXCEPT:
- a- If occurring at the angle of the mouth, tends to be more malignant in behavior than carcinoma of the upper or lower lip.
 - b- May be confused with a keratoacanthoma.
 - c- Is curable by surgery.
 - d- Is radio-resistant.

77. Regarding cleft lip and cleft palate all are true EXCEPT:
- a- The condition is familial in about 12% of cases.
 - b- Clefts on the left greatly outnumber those on the right.
 - c- Cleft lip interferes with feeding.
 - d- Cleft palate increases the incidence of ear infection
78. Regarding enteral route of nutrition all are true EXCEPT:
- a. Decreases the incidence of bacterial translocation from GIT.
 - b. Reduces stress ulceration.
 - c. Is less expensive than the parenteral route.
 - d. Increases the incidence of cholestasis.
79. Regarding coagulation factors all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Synthesis of factors II, VII, IX and X is vitamin K dependent
 - b- Anti-thrombin III has anticoagulant activity
 - c- Protein C has anticoagulant activity.
 - d- Factor VII is a component of the intrinsic pathway
80. Regarding desmoid tumor all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Arises from musculoaponeurotic structures.
 - b- Encapsulated.
 - c- Very hard.
 - d- Recur after excision.
81. Regarding Fournier's gangrene all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Can follow minor injuries to perineum.
 - b- Hemolytic streptococci are responsible.
 - c- Obliterative arteritis causes skin gangrene.
 - d- Testes and scrotum slough away.
82. Regarding low-molecular-weight heparins all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Have a shorter half-life than un-fractionated heparins.
 - b- Act predominantly on factor Xa.
 - c- In spite of adequate anticoagulation APTT remains within the normal limits
 - d- Are predominantly eliminated by the kidney.
83. Contraindications of breast-conserving therapy include all the following EXCEPT:
- a- Pregnancy in the first and second trimester.
 - b- Multicentric disease with two or more gross tumors in separate quadrants.
 - c- History of prior irradiation to the breast region.
 - d- Duct carcinoma in-situ (DCIS) discovered by mammography.
84. Benefits of Tamoxifen in breast carcinoma include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Tamoxifen can reduce recurrence.
 - b. Tamoxifen can halt the progression of metastatic breast cancer.
 - c. Tamoxifen can reduce the risk of cancer in the other breast.
 - d. Decrease incidence of endometrial carcinoma

85. Regarding branchial cyst all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Arises from the 1st branchial cleft.
 - b- Usually appears between the ages of 20 – 25 years.
 - c- Protrudes beneath the anterior border of the sternomastoid.
 - d- Is usually lined by squamous epithelium.
86. Complications of balloon tamponade for control of variceal bleeding include all the following EXCEPT:
- a- Pneumonia.
 - b- Re-bleeding following removal of the tube.
 - c- Gastritis.
 - d- Esophageal ulceration or perforation.
87. Which of the following does not go with diagnosis of hereditary spherocytosis:
- a- Gall stones
 - b- Reticulocytosis
 - c- Decreased urobilinogen
 - d- RBC haemolysis occur at 0.6% normal saline or above
88. Regarding extrahepatic biliary atresia all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Probably due to intrauterine viral infection.
 - b- Hepatopertoenterostomy unsuccessful after 3 months of age.
 - c- Presents with jaundice and right upper quadrant mass.
 - d- Liver transplantation has improved survival.
89. Regarding pancreatic pseudocyst all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Presents in epigastrium as a fixed swelling.
 - b- Mimics aneurysm of aorta if very tense.
 - c- Pseudocysts less than 6 cm usually have spontaneous resolution.
 - d- Lined by single layer of endothelium.
90. Regarding pancreatic carcinoma all are true EXCEPT :
- a. The majority are ductal adenocarcinomas
 - b. The majority occur in the head of the gland
 - c. The usual presentation is pain, weight loss and obstructive jaundice
 - d. Ultrasound is more accurate than CT in diagnosis of pancreatic tumours
91. Pathological features of ulcerative colitis include all the following EXCEPT:
- a. Inflammation limited to mucosa.
 - b. Skip lesions.
 - c. Crypt abscess and atrophy.
 - d. The rectum is usually affected.
92. Regarding carcinoma that arises following ulcerative colitis all are true EXCEPT:
- a. It is more malignant than the carcinoma that occurs in otherwise normal adults.
 - b. The incidence of carcinoma increases with the duration of active ulcerative colitis.
 - c. The carcinoma occurs only in the rectum.
 - d. The carcinoma is frequently multicentric.
93. Regarding colorectal carcinomas all are true EXCEPT
- a. left-sided tumors often present with intestinal obstruction,
 - b. Right-sided tumors often present with an anemia and mass.
 - c. About 5% of patients have synchronous tumors.
 - d. A Duke's B tumor has nodal metastases

94. Regarding familial adenomatous polyposis coli:
- Is inherited as an autosomal recessive condition
 - Is characterized by polyp formation in late adulthood
 - Is associated with osteomas and epidermoid cysts in Gardner's Syndrome
 - Is treated by limited colectomy of the affected segment.
95. Treatment of paralytic ileus include all the following EXCEPT:
- Intravenous fluids.
 - Nasogastric suction.
 - Correction of electrolyte imbalance.
 - Bowel stimulants (e.g., neostigmine).
96. Critical limb ischemia include a patient presenting with:
- Acute limb ischemia and impending gangrene.
 - Chronic ischemic foot ulcer and rest pain.
 - Infective gangrene of his toe and intact pedal pulse.
 - Calf claudication progressing over the past 3 months.
97. Concerning fluid replacement of extensive burns during the first 24 hours all are true EXCEPT:
- May consist of Ringer lactate alone (parkland formula).
 - Should be controlled by the hourly urine output.
 - Is calculated according to the body weight and the surface area.
 - Is given at a uniform rate.
98. Regarding malignant melanoma all are true EXCEPT:
- Breslow's thickness is a better prognostic indicator than Clark's levels.
 - Females are more commonly affected.
 - May arise in a pre-existing naevus.
 - The most common type is nodular melanoma
99. Regarding osteoclastoma all are true EXCEPT:
- Arise from metaphysis.
 - X-ray shows soap bubble appearance.
 - Best treated by local excision.
 - Pathological fracture is common.
100. Regarding Dupuytren's contracture all are true EXCEPT :
- It is a contracture of the flexor tendons to the ring and little fingers.
 - It is a contracture of the palmar fascia.
 - It may occur in the plantar fascia.
 - There is an association with cirrhosis of the liver.
101. Regarding treatment of fracture shaft of femur all are true EXCEPT:
- Children up to 4 years by Gallow's traction.
 - In adolescents by skin traction on Thomas' splint.
 - Transverse fracture in adults by intramedullary nail.
 - Compound fracture in adults by interlocking nails.
102. Regarding rodent ulcer all are true EXCEPT:
- More common in black persons.
 - Histopathology reveals columnar cells with palisade appearance.
 - The edge is usually described as beaded and rolled up with slowly progressive widening of the ulcer.
 - The deep penetration of the ulcer is characteristically limited by the underlying bone or cartilage.

103. Regarding Achalasia of the esophagus all are true EXCEPT:
- Characterized by failure of relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter and
 - Characterized by normal peristalsis in esophageal body.
 - Has been treated with Botulinum toxin injection.
 - After treatment with Heller's operation may result in gastro-esophageal reflux.
104. Regarding Perthes' disease all are true EXCEPT:
- Usually presents before 10 years of age
 - Is more common in girls
 - Plain x-ray may show the capital femoral epiphysis to be smaller, denser and flatter
 - May require surgical containment with a sub-trochanteric osteotomy
105. Regarding tuberculosis of the spine all are true EXCEPT :
- It is secondary tuberculosis.
 - Disease starts in anterior vertebral margin.
 - Commonly affects cervical spine.
 - It may be complicated by paraplegia.
106. Regarding Ischemic rest pain all are true EXCEPT :
- Unremitting pain in the most proximal portion of the affected extremity
 - A precursor to gangrene and limb-loss
 - Associated with pallor on elevation and rubor on dependency
 - Should be treated with aggressive revascularization surgery
107. Regarding hypertrophic scars and keloids all are true EXCEPT:
- Keloids are more common in blacks.
 - Hypertrophic scars characteristically grow beyond the wound area.
 - Keloids are more commonly affecting the neck and skin over the sternum.
 - Hypertrophic scars persist for a year or two before becoming white in color.
108. Classical features of intussusception include all the following EXCEPT:
- Red currant jelly stool.
 - Sausage shaped mass per abdomen.
 - Empty right iliac fossa.
 - Absolute constipation,
109. A small cirrhotic liver with grossly enlarged caudate lobe demands exclusion of:
- Portal vein thrombosis
 - Budd-Chiari syndrome
 - Hepatoma
 - Primary sclerosing cholangitis
110. The classical triad of choledochal cyst is:
- Jaundice, pain and right hypochondrial mass.
 - Jaundice, hepatomegaly and pain.
 - Jaundice, pancreatitis and hepatomegaly.
 - All of the above.

Part II True and False (mark (A) for true & (B) for false)

A 22-year-old male driving a car at a high speed and not wearing a seatbelt, leaves a road and crashes with a full frontal impact into a tree. The following injury patterns may be predictable from this type of motor vehicle accident:

1. Orthopedic injuries involving the knees, femurs, or hips.
2. Hyperextension of the neck with cervical spine injury.
3. Diaphragmatic rupture due to marked increase in intra-abdominal pressure.

A 65-year-old man is seen two years following right hemicolectomy for a Duke's B carcinoma of the cecum. Although asymptomatic, the CEA level has risen four-fold from a value obtained six months previously. Computed tomography reveals a single, 3 cm lesion in the right hepatic lobe. There is no evidence of extra-hepatic metastatic disease. The proper management could be:

4. Right hepatic lobectomy.
5. Per-cutaneous radiofrequency ablation.
6. External irradiation therapy on the hepatic tumour.

Concerning peripheral nerve injury:

7. Neurapraxia is a type of nerve injury in which the nerve is still in continuity but individual axons are disrupted.
8. Recovery from neurotmesis requires surgical repair.
9. Axonal sprouting begins 1 to 2 months after transection of a peripheral nerve.

A 48-year-old man presents with chronic back pain with radiation into the buttock, posterior thigh, and calf. Concerning this condition:

10. Initially, medical management is indicated in all patients who do not have neurologic deterioration.
11. Surgical treatment is reserved for the patient with acute or progressive neurologic deficit, chronic disabling back pain, or both.
12. Anal sphincter muscle disturbances can be expected in most patients and are of no clinical significance.

A 15-year-old boy is struck by a stone in the side of the head. He briefly loses consciousness but quickly returns to a lucid state. Concerning his subsequent course:

13. If the patient has a normal neurologic examination at the time of emergency room assessment, he can be discharged safely to home.
14. A head computed tomography (CT) scan should be performed regardless of the current neurologic examination.
15. The likely mechanism of injury arises from a tear of a branch of the middle meningeal artery as it courses through a groove in the skull at the area of impact.

Regarding open fractures:

16. Intravenous antibiotics should be administered as soon as possible.
17. Wound closure is necessary within 8 hours.
18. Systematic wound débridement and irrigation should be performed.

In an adult patient with fracture shaft of femur:

19. Up to two liters of blood can be lost in the thigh without obvious swelling or bruising.
20. Fat embolism can occur as early as few hours after injury.
21. Distal absent pulses should be treated by immediate heparinization.

The following are characteristic of the feet of diabetic patients:

22. Diabetic foot disease can be caused by presence of arteriopathy, neuropathy, infection or any combination of these three factors.
23. Gangrene occurs even in the presence of palpable foot pulses.
24. Ulcers usually occur around the gaiter area.

An exomphalos:

- 25. Is due to failure of reduction of the physiological umbilical hernia
- 26. It has a sac formed of peritoneum, Wharton's jelly and amnion
- 27. Treatment options are both operative and non operative

A pilonidal sinus:

- 28. Occurs in the webs of fingers, umbilicus and natal cleft.
- 29. Usually communicates with a visceral cavity.
- 30. Rarely progresses to abscess formation.

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